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ABSTRACT

Background data pertaining to postsecondary education in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are presented as part of a seminar on statewide concerns about the future of public higher education, which was part of an inservice education program. For each state the following is included: demographic and fiscal information, a description of the state structure of postsecondary education, an annual report on postsecondary education, and related information. Among the specific aspects of postsecondary education described are the following: master planning, 1202 Commission, state student assistance and loan agencies, state board of vocational education, licensure/approval agencies, appropriations, salary and tuition trends, enrollments, student aid, program approvals, special studies, aid to private institutions, teacher education, graduate programs, vocational/technical coordination, statutory advisory committees and/or task forces, state population size and trends, state and local financial base, student demand for public higher education, state and local spending on higher education, faculty workload, diversity of funding sources, and institutional governing boards. (SW)

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Facts and Figures

BACKGROUND DATA FOR REGIONAL WORKSHOP
"Statewide Concerns About the Future of Public Higher Education"

Hyatt Regency Hotel • Dearborn, Michigan
November 14-15, 1977

Cosponsors: The Association of Governing Boards of Universities & Colleges
and
The Education Commission of the States

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Attached is information pertaining to postsecondary education in four states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. This booklet has been developed for participants in the workshop, "Statewide Concerns About the Future of Public Higher Education," cosponsored by AGB and ECS/IEP at the Regency Hotel in Dearborn, Michigan, November 14-15, 1977.

The booklet contains demographic and fiscal information, a description of the state structure of postsecondary education, an annual report on postsecondary education from each state, plus related information. Most of the information published in this document has been derived from the *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook* and *Higher Education in the States* (Vol. 6, No. 2). To the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) go the credit and appreciation for compiling the original section on descriptive statistics.

Where feasible, additional information was provided by the following state agencies: Ohio Board of Regents, Illinois Board of Higher Education, Indiana Commission for Higher Education, and Michigan Bureau of Higher Education. Dr. T. Richard Ingram of AGB, Ms. Ferdie Klein and Ms. Nancy Berve of ECS were most helpful in the development of the booklet. Ms. Jane Muller of the ECS staff has rendered an important service by coordinating the editing and culling of materials.

Because of the variety of sources of information and diversity in computing formulas, it is possible that there will be variation in the data. Therefore, the reader is advised to be cautious about making state-by-state comparisons.

As the first regional workshop organized to bring together this particular constituency under the aegis of AGB and ECS, the sponsors are especially concerned that participants be provided with information relevant to their interests. Comments on both the content and format of this document are invited.

Louis Rabineau
Director, Inservice Education Program
Education Commission of the States

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ILLINOIS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Higher Education functions as a statutory coordinating board for all postsecondary education within the state. The board was established in 1957 and its structure and responsibilities were amended in 1961, 1965, 1967 and 1973. The board consists of 16 members: 10 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, 5 members representing public institutions, governing and coordinating boards and a member representing students. All public members serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination of all public universities, community colleges and private institutions. In addition, the agency conducts planning and coordination as a matter of policy for public vocational- technical and proprietary institutions. The board has statutory responsibility for program approval, individual institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations for all public senior and community institutions. Illinois does not have a secretary of education and the coordinating agency does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

The Illinois Community College Board serves as the coordinating board for 43 public community colleges in the state. The board operates within the planning and coordinating responsibility of the Board of Higher Education. There are 4 governing boards for public senior institutions in the state: (1) the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities with statutory authority over 5 universities, (2) the Board of Regents of Regency Universities with statutory authority over 3 universities, (3) the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University with statutory responsibility for 2 public senior universities and (4) the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois with statutory responsibility for 3 campuses.

Master Planning

In November 1973 the Board of Higher Education began discussions concerning the need to revise the state master plan for postsecondary education. In 1974 the board approved a list of topics to be studied in the master plan revision process and a procedural plan was adopted. The current operational master plan was approved by the board in February 1976, and is the fourth revision of the statewide plan since 1964. This master plan revision reflects the board's expanded efforts as a 1202 commission.

1202 Commission

The Board of Higher Education has been designated by the governor as the 1202 commission for the state. The board's membership was not augmented when it became a 1202 commission.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Illinois State Scholarship Commission serves as the state student assistance agency and Illinois participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education. A joint board committee composed of members of the State Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education has been established as a means for the two boards to consider matters of common concern.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 51 private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education and the Department of Registration and Education serve as the approval and licensing agency for all postsecondary institutions including proprietary schools.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Joint Education Committee is a statutorily created body composed of 3 members from the Board of Higher Education and 3 from the State Board of Education to improve communication and articulation between the education segments in the state.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Community Service and Continuing Education Council is mandated by federal law to advise the Board of Higher Education about the allocation of federal funds within the state. Although there are no statutory advisory committees, the board on its own initiative has established a number of advisory committees to the board in the areas of health education, faculty, students, citizens, nonpublic education, proprietary schools, a commission of scholars to advise on the quality of proposed doctoral programs and an educational television commission.

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part I: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS¹

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1975

1975 population estimate	11,145,000
Percent change since 1970	0.0

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1974-75
(in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1975)	6,750
State and local tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	117
Tax revenues/tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	103

III. State and Local Spending, 1974-75

State and local expenditures	Dollars per capita	Related state ranking (high to low)	Dollars per \$1000 personal income	Related state ranking (high to low)
General expenditures (total)	1,065	20	157	46
Elementary and secondary education expenditures	311	15	46	33
Higher education expenditures	107	25	15	40

IV. State and Local Spending on
Higher Education 1974-75

State and local support of higher education institutions (in dollars)	Public	Private
All students	2,368	188
University students	3,485	195
4-year students	2,146	192
2-year students	1,528	86
State student financial aid (in dollars)		
Per student (1975-76)	95	362

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education
1974-75

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	29
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	71
Percent of public first-time enrollments (headcount) per high school graduates	NA
Percent of enrollment (headcount) from out-of-state, 1975-76	
Public institutions	7
Private institutions	28

VI. Institutional Program Mix, 1974-75

Dollar instruction expenditures/ student	Public	Private
University	2,288	3,040
4 year	1,333	1,440
2 year	1,153	868
Dollar research expenditures/ faculty		
University	14,147	24,533
4 year	301	2,407

VII. Faculty Support and Load, 1974-75

Average faculty salaries (in dollars)	Public	Private
University	17,262	17,949
4 year	15,471	14,134
2 year	15,509	11,863
Student/faculty ratio		
University	21/1	17/1
4 year	20/1	20/1
2 year	25/1	35/1

¹ Data sources are listed in Appendix A.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources, 1974-75

	Univer- sity	Public		Univer- sity	Private	
		4 year	2 year		4 year	2 year
Total E & G expenditures/student (in dollars)	5,135	2,860	2,005	6,891	3,495	2,521
Revenue sources as percent of E & G revenues						
Tuition and fees	13	18	17	45	65	65
Federal	16	6	8	31	7	21
State and local	68	76	75	3	6	4
Private gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income	3	1	0	21	22	11

Student Tuition and Fees, 1975-76

Tuition and fees charges per typical full-time undergraduate (in dollars)	Public		Private
	In-state	Out-of-state	
University	655	1,546	2,777
4 year	530	1,325	2,066
2 year	282	1,662	1,627

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part II: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS UPDATED BY STATE AGENCY

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1976

1976 population estimate	11,229,000
Percent change since 1970	1.03

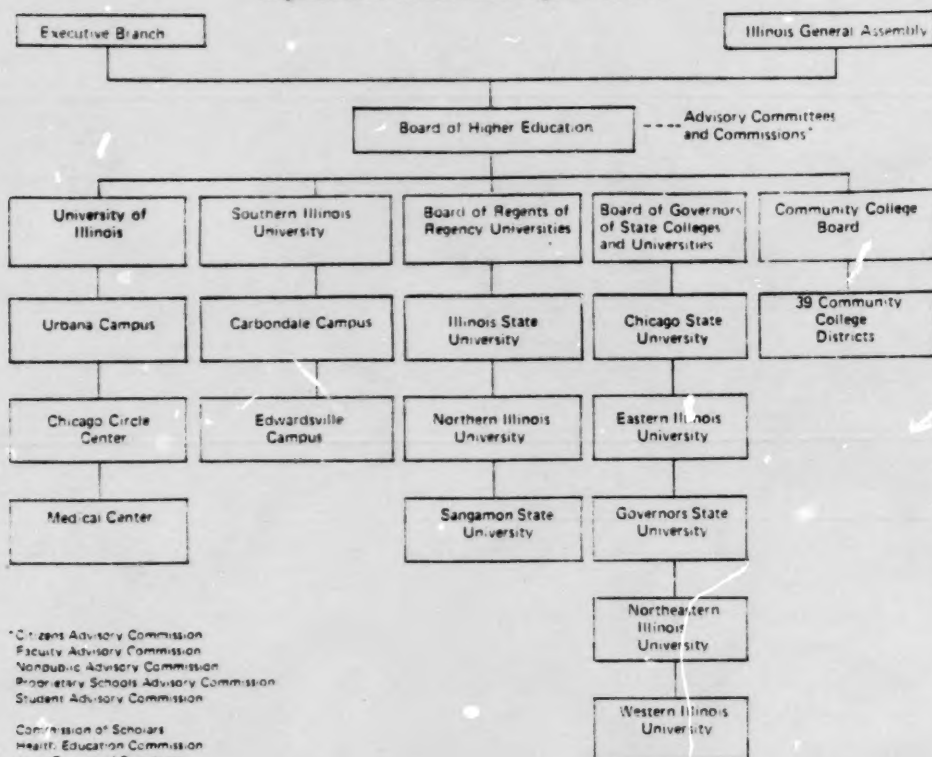
II. State and Local Financial Base, 1975-76 (in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1976)	7,432
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V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education 1976-77

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	36
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	73

Organization of Illinois Public Higher Education



Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education

Illinois Headcount and FTE Projections by Degree Program
Based on the Most Likely Headcount Enrollment Projection (Median Series Projections)¹

Year	Baccalaureate and Occupational		General Studies		Graduate		Total Degree Credit	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
1974*	403,592	313,061	99,045	24,977	85,409	57,164	588,046	395,202
1975	417,900	323,900	114,000	28,700	87,900	58,900	619,800	411,500
1976	427,100	331,000	122,000	30,700	89,300	59,800	638,400	421,500
1977	436,600	338,400	130,100	32,800	96,900	64,900	663,600	436,100
1978	445,400	345,200	138,300	34,900	100,900	67,600	684,600	447,700
1979	450,900	349,400	146,600	36,900	104,500	70,000	702,000	456,300
1980	453,700	351,600	155,000	39,100	106,800	71,600	715,500	462,300
1981	452,300	350,500	155,600	39,200	109,200	73,200	717,100	462,900
1982	447,800	347,000	156,300	39,400	111,400	74,600	715,500	461,000
1983	440,500	341,400	156,900	39,500	112,700	75,500	710,100	456,400
1984	429,900	333,200	157,600	39,700	113,400	76,000	700,900	448,900
1985	418,000	324,000	158,200	39,900	113,100	75,800	689,300	439,700
1986	406,000	314,700	158,900	40,000	112,000	75,000	676,900	429,700
1987	396,400	307,200	159,500	40,200	110,100	73,800	666,000	421,200
1988	391,000	303,000	160,200	40,400	107,500	72,000	658,700	415,400
1989	383,600	297,300	160,800	40,500	104,500	70,000	648,900	407,800
1990	375,200	290,800	161,300	40,600	101,500	68,000	638,000	399,400

*Actual data for 1974.

¹The median series projects baccalaureate and occupational headcount enrollments to peak in 1980, with approximately 50,000 more students than in the fall of 1974, and then decrease until 1990 when enrollments will be approximately 28,000 below 1974 levels. Graduate enrollments peak in 1984, with approximately 28,000 additional students; by 1990 they are still approximately 16,000 above 1974 levels. General studies enrollments continue to increase with 56,000 more students by 1988, followed by smaller increases thereafter to approximately 62,000 more students in 1990 compared to 1974.

Assuming that the median series projection is accurate, there will be an enrollment "bump" about 1981 in terms of headcount and FTE enrollments. At that time, there will be over 129,000 more headcount students and nearly 68,000 more FTE students compared to 1974 fall enrollments. By 1990, there will be 50,000 more headcount students and 4,000 more FTE students than 1974. The table compares headcount and FTE enrollments by program category for the projection period. The projections assume that the present ratio between headcount and FTE students for each degree program will continue into the future.

Source: *A Master Plan for Postsecondary Education in Illinois* (Illinois Board of Higher Education, March 1976) pp. 13-15.

ILLINOIS

Board of Higher Education
4 West Old Capitol Square
500 Reisch Building
Springfield, Illinois 62701
James M. Furman, Executive Director

Fiscal year 1977 began and ended in debate about state funding for higher education programs and capital facilities. Following adjournment of the legislature in July 1976, the governor signed into law appropriation bills for higher education operations and grants totalling \$805.5 million. Although this represented a 4.1 percent increase over fiscal 1976 appropriations, it was \$24 million less than was appropriated by the legislature, \$55 million less than recommended by the Board of Higher Education and \$121 million less than requested by institutions and programs. For higher education capital improvements, the governor signed appropriation bills totalling \$3.8 million, compared to a board recommendation of \$97.9 million. In mid-December, the legislature overrode part of the governor's veto actions and restored \$17.1 million for operations and grants, although part of these funds lapsed during the year. The legislature also restored \$17.3 million for capital projects. As a result, higher education employees received a 2.5 percent salary increase for the first five months of the fiscal year and 4.5 percent for the remainder of the year.

*Appropriations**Salary Increases*

In January 1977, the Board of Higher Education recommended to the governor and General Assembly a fiscal 1978 operations and grants budget totalling \$924.2 million, which represented an increase in state appropriated funds of \$108.1 million. The board recommended nearly \$137 million of new capital projections. In February, the governor requested that the board allocate his budget figure, which represented a \$50 million increase in state general revenue funds. Later, the governor indicated he would support a higher education capital budget of approximately \$23 million. The governor's budget provides 5 percent for higher education salary increases, half of which at public universities would be derived from a tuition increase to an average of \$90 for undergraduates and \$120 for graduate students. Tuition has not been increased since fall 1972. As the legislature neared adjournment at the end of June 1977, the appropriation bills reflected essentially the governor's budget.

*1978 Budget**Tuition Increases*

In April 1977, the board compiled data that indicated that Illinois, in comparison to six other large industrial states, ranked last in terms of the percentage increase in state tax revenue support for higher education between fiscal 1973 and fiscal 1977. In Illinois, general revenue fund appropriations for higher education, as a percent of total appropriations, declined from 23 percent in fiscal 1967 to less than 16 percent in fiscal 1977. Since fiscal 1971, salary increases at public universities have fallen behind inflationary increases by 27.6 percent. Nonpersonnel price increases have fallen behind inflation by 22 percent.

Tax Support Decline

Total degree headcount enrollment in all Illinois colleges and universities for the fall of 1976 was 665,997, which represents a 1.5 percent increase, compared to a 11.6 percent increase in enrollments between 1974 and 1975. Public community college enrollment increased by 2.8 percent and private institutions by 3.4 percent, while enrollments in public universities decreased by 2.1 percent.

Enrollments

An annual survey by the board indicated that there was \$354.6 million in financial aid available to students during fiscal 1976. State funds increased to \$125 million, federal assistance increased to \$106 million and institutional and

Student Aid

other funds increased 18 percent and 40 percent, respectively. Financial assistance to community college students increased 53 percent, while increasing 13 percent for students at public universities and 28 percent at private institutions. In March 1977, the board allocated \$24,000 for training programs for the purpose of developing at institutions a computerized student Financial Aid Management System (FAMS).

During the past fiscal year, the Board of Higher Education approved 62 new associate degree programs and 72 new certificate programs for the state's 51 public community college campuses. For public universities, the board approved 26 new degree programs and 8 administrative units, recommended against instituting 18 programs requested and deferred consideration of more than 40 others.

Program Approval

During the past year, the board adopted new policy guidelines concerning the development of off-campus programs by public universities. The major requirements of these guidelines are that board approval is required if no on-campus residency requirement is mandatory and the program requirements can be completed at an off-campus location, and if the minimum credit hours required to complete the program are offered at an off-campus location. As part of its ongoing planning responsibilities, the Board of Higher Education authorized several studies this past year. The topics to be studied include: (1) organized research at public universities, (2) library resources and services, (3) graduate education programs in the Chicago metropolitan area, (4) special assistance programs in public universities, (5) teacher education supply and demand and (6) part-time students. Reports and recommendations in two of these areas were presented during the year.

Off-campus Guidelines

Special Studies

In response to a legislative resolution and a request by the governor, the board studied ways in which to increase health education opportunities for residents of the South Side of Chicago and retain more health-care professionals in that area. The study, in cooperation with State Department of Public Health, resulted in a recommendation that there be an expansion of existing enrollments at the University of Illinois medical center, the establishment of primary care residencies in South Side hospitals and the development of ambulatory care centers in the area. An appropriation of over \$200,000 was recommended to the legislature and the governor to begin planning stages of this program. In June, a report received by the board indicated that Illinois has achieved goals set in 1968 for expanded training of health-care professionals by private institutions. This is due in part to \$96 million in state aid to private colleges and universities and nonprofit hospitals since fiscal year 1970. Enrollment of Illinois residents in such institutions increased by 142 percent in medical schools, 84 percent in dental schools, 1,000 percent in nursing programs and 318 percent in allied health programs.

Increased Health Education and Care

Aid to Private: Health

One of the master plan recommendations adopted by the board in February 1976 was for a continuing study of the supply and demand for elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators. The study was conducted jointly by the board and the State Office of Education, under the auspices of the Joint Education Committee, which consists of members from both agencies and is charged to consider policy issues of concern to all levels of education. In June 1977, both boards approved the report recommending that colleges and universities continue to reduce enrollments in undergraduate education programs, that there be a reduction in the number of individuals who secure teacher certification by transcript evaluation and that undergraduate education faculty at public colleges and universities be reduced.

Teacher Education

<i>Educational Television</i>	In April 1976, the board established an ad hoc educational television commission to study and make recommendations concerning the development of ETV in Illinois. The commission representing all sectors of education, has reported to the board recommending the establishment of a permanent coordinating commission to relate to consortia of existing ETV licensees. During the current fiscal year, the board allocated state grants totaling \$100,000 to three such consortia.
<i>Graduate Programs</i>	In June 1977, the board received a report concerning graduate programs in the education professions in metropolitan Chicago. The report recommends a limited moratorium on new programs in the area, development of a limited number of inservice programs at the master's degree level in certain program areas and the development of doctoral programs at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, for full-time students.
<i>Voc.-Tech. Coordination</i>	In addition to being involved in the establishment of the ETV commission and recommending the study of teacher education supply and demand, the Joint Education Committee during the past year also appointed a standing task force to assist in the coordination of vocational education at all levels. The committee recommended to the U.S. Office of Education a single reporting system and taxonomy regarding the collection of data from the states about vocational and technical education. During the past year, the Board of Higher Education published an inventory of degree programs offered by Illinois four-year colleges and universities and continued development of a computerized management information system, which will be completed by the end of fiscal 1978.
<i>Degree Inventory</i>	
<i>Management Information</i>	
<i>Government Reorganization</i>	During the year, the General Assembly conducted public hearings on recommendations of the Task Force on Governmental Reorganization. One of the recommendations of the report is to abolish public university governing boards and the community college board, and have all governing boards report directly to the Board of Higher Education. The board has opposed these recommendations.

Source: Nancy M. Berve, "Annual Reports From the States," *Higher Education in the States*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977.

INDIANA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission for Higher Education, established in 1971, functions as the statutory coordinating agency for all postsecondary education in the state. The commission has 12 members, representing the general public and appointed by the governor for terms of four years. The commission is charged by statute with three responsibilities: (1) long-range planning for postsecondary education in Indiana, (2) approval of new program requests and (3) review of budget requests and the recommendation to the executive and legislative branches of state government. Indiana does not have an office of secretary of education and the coordinating agency is not a cabinet department. The executive officer of the commission is appointed by the commission and serves at its pleasure. During 1974-75, the commission developed a staff and increased its liaison efforts with the legislature.

Institutional Governing Boards

Indiana has 6 public institutional governing boards: (1) Ball State University Board of Trustees with authority over 1 public senior college; (2) Indiana State University Board of Trustees, the board for 2 campuses; (3) Indiana Vocational-Technical College Board of Trustees, with authority over 13 vocational institutions in the state; (4) the Board of Trustees of Indiana University for 8 campuses; (5) the Board of Trustees of Purdue University for 4 campuses; and (6) the Trustees of Vincennes University, responsible for a single public junior college.

Master Planning

Specific problem areas identified by the commission for study include (1) the relationship between the public and private sectors of postsecondary education, (2) the governing structure of public postsecondary education, (3) the entire area of vocational-technical education, (4) tuition and fees and (5) health education. Further information concerning the scope and

mission of master planning in Indiana is not available.

1202 Commission

The Commission for Higher Education has been designated by the governor as the 1202 commission and its membership was not augmented.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Indiana State Student Assistance Commission serves as the state student assistance agency. This agency administers the state scholarship and educational grants programs and a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program. The state also participates in the federal State Student Incentive Grant Program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational and Technical Education is the State Board for Vocational Education. Members are appointed as follows: (1) the state superintendent of public instruction (ex officio), (2) the executive officer of the Commission for Higher Education (ex officio), (3) a member of the State Board of Education, (4) a Commission for Higher Education member, (5) a member of a governing board of a secondary vocational institution, (6) a member of a governing board of a postsecondary vocational institution, and (7) one member each representing secondary vocational administration, postsecondary vocational administration, labor, business and agriculture. The commissioner of higher education and the superintendent of public instruction alternate each year as chairman.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana, Inc., serves as the organization for 32 private colleges and universities within the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Indiana Commission for Postsecondary Pro-

prietary Education has statutory authority for approving and regulating private postsecondary institutions which do not hold regional accreditation. This includes private, profit and not-for-profit, degree and nondegree granting institutions domiciled in Indiana.

1977 Supplemental Information

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Indiana Conference of Higher Education represents both the public and private colleges and universities and is a voluntary organization dedicated to the betterment of overall postsecondary education.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Research Advisory Council serves in an advisory capacity to the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education. A Higher Education Council was established by the legislature in 1975, made up of 4 legislators from each house to serve as the liaison between the legislature, the Commission for Higher Education and the state higher education institutions. The council is to establish legislative priorities in higher education, analyze budget information and review state, federal and private revenues for the commission's activities.

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part I: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS^{1,2}

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1975

1975 population estimate	5,311,000
Percent change since 1970	1.9

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1974-75
(in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1975)	5,587
State and local tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	97
Tax revenues/tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	129

III. State and Local Spending, 1974-75

State and local expenditures	Dollars per capita	Related state ranking (high to low)	Dollars per \$1000 personal income	Related state ranking (high to low)
General expenditures (total)	827	49	148	51
Elementary and secondary education expenditures	259	34	46	34
Higher education expenditures	109	23	19	22

IV. State and Local Spending on
Higher Education 1974-75

State and local support of higher education institutions (in dollars)	Public	Private
All students	2,127	86
University students	2,168	73
4-year students	NA	94
2-year students	1,432	NA
State student financial aid (in dollars)		
Per student (1975-76)	63	187

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education
1974-75

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	22
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	71
Percent of public first-time enrollments (headcount) per high school graduates	38
Percent of enrollment (headcount) from out-of-state, 1975-76	
Public institutions	14
Private institutions	47

VI. Institutional Program Mix, 1974-75

Dollar instruction expenditures/ student	Public	Private
University	1,782	1,787
4 year	NA	1,207
2 year	1,023	573
Dollar research expenditures/ faculty		
University	10,938	7,622
4 year	NA	646

VII. Faculty Support and Load, 1974-75

Average faculty salaries (in dollars)	Public	Private
University	15,851	15,696
4 year	NA	13,299
2 year	10,261	9,000
Student/faculty ratio		
University	25/1	18/1
4 year	NA	19/1
2 year	30/1	98/1

¹ Data sources are listed in Appendix A.² State agency was unable to verify the data.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources, 1974-75

	Univer- sity	Public		Univer- sity	Private	
		4 year	2 year		4 year	2 year
Total E & G expenditures/student (in dollars)	4,227	NA	1,374	4,020	3,047	1,262
Revenue sources as percent of E & G revenues						
Tuition and fees	24	NA	29	63	67	89
Federal	17	NA	5	13	4	0
State and local	54	NA	66	2	3	0
Private gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income	5	NA	0	22	26	11

Student Tuition and Fees, 1975-76

Tuition and fees charges per typical full-time undergraduate (in dollars)	Public		Private
	In-state	Out-of-state	
University	663	1,330	2,541
4 year	NA	NA	2,005
2 year	480	856	1,120

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part II: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS UPDATED BY STATE AGENCY

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1975

1976 population estimate ¹	5,302,000
Percent of state population urban/rural, 1970	64.9/35.1

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1975-76 (in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1976) ²	6,222
State and local tax revenues as percent of total personal income 1976	9.8

III. State and Local Spending, 1975-76

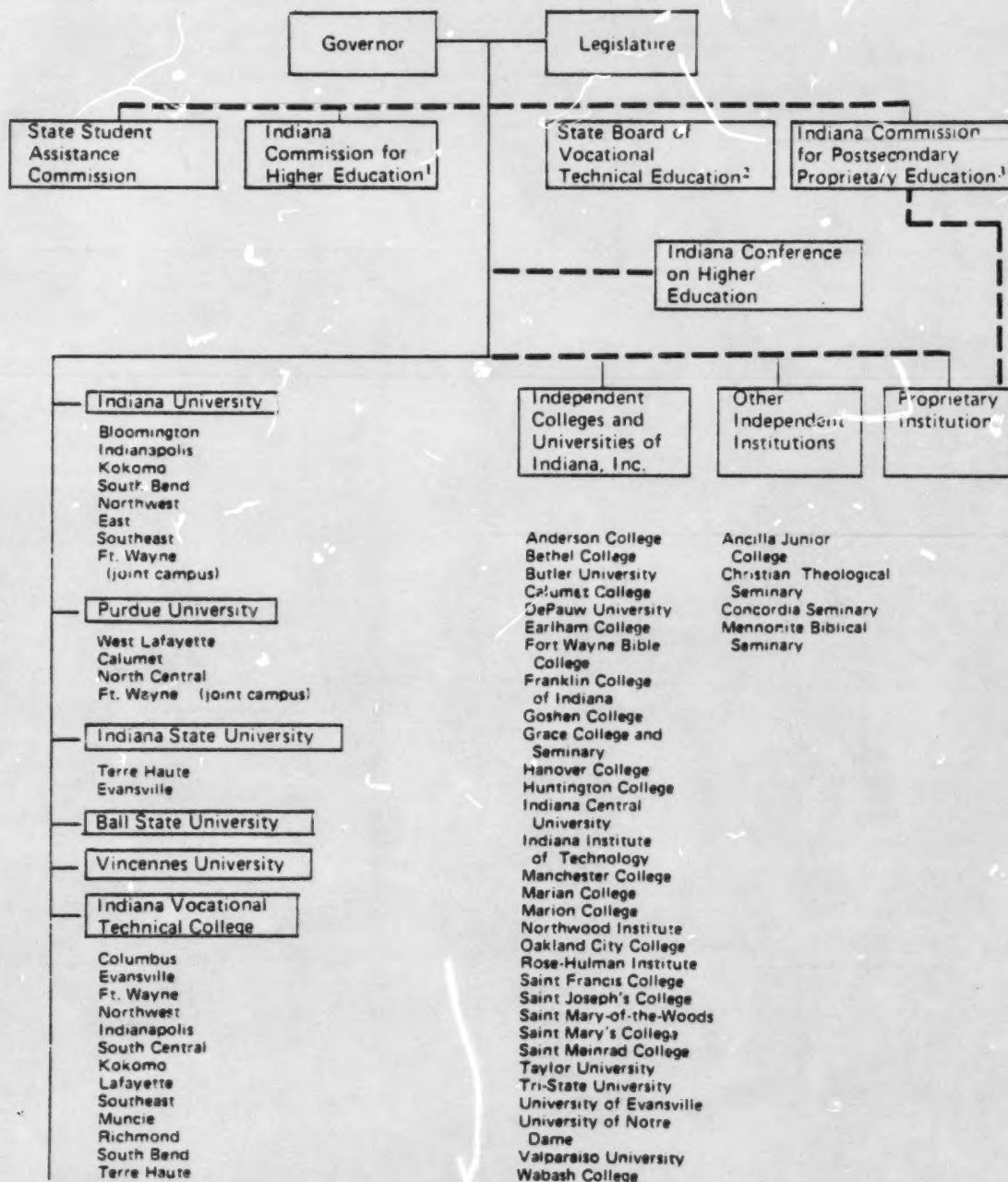
General state expenditures per capita (in dollars), 1976 ³	409.85
State appropriations for higher education as a percent of state tax revenue	
1975	14.4
1976	17.6

¹Bureau of Census, Series P-26, August 1977.

²Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Release, Sept. 13, 1977.

³Does not include federal funds.

Organization of Indiana Postsecondary Education



¹ Coordinating responsibility for postsecondary education

² Coordinating responsibility for vocational education programs through the associate degree level

³ Licensing and regulatory authority

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Indiana Headcount Enrollment for Degree-Credit Programs

	Number of Institutions Reporting		Part-Time Enrollment				Full-Time Enrollment				Total Enrollment			
	1970-71	1976-77	70-71	75-76	76-77	Percent change in six years	70-71	75-76	76-77	Percent change in six years	70-71	75-76	76-77	Percent change in six years
Public, 2 year	1	15	441	4,999	7,019	1,491.6	2,872	8,706	10,617	269.6	3,313	13,705	17,627	432.1
Private, 2 year	3	4	111	270	497	347.7	748	1,220	1,505	101.2	859	1,490	2,002	133.6
Public, 4 year ¹	11	9	20,895	31,558	35,295	68.9	19,887	22,848	23,814	19.7	40,482	54,406	59,109	46.0
Private, 4 year	37	32	6,969	8,690	9,625	38.1	33,212	30,663	28,365	-14.5	40,181	39,353	37,990	-5.4
Public universities ¹	4	4	15,864	16,841	15,881	0.1	73,876	74,503	76,096	3.0	90,070	91,344	91,977	2.1
Private universities	2	2	2,231	2,428	2,329	4.3	9,859	10,523	10,540	6.9	12,090	12,951	12,869	6.4
Total public	16	28	37,200	53,398	58,195	56.4	96,625	106,057	110,527	14.3	133,835	159,455	168,713	26.0
Total private	42	38	9,311	11,388	12,451	33.7	43,819	42,406	40,410	-7.7	53,130	53,794	52,861	-0.5
Grand total	58	66	46,511	64,786	70,646	51.8	140,454	148,463	150,937	7.4	186,995	213,249	221,574	18.4

¹ Data in these categories has been adjusted to account for the reclassification of the regional campuses as 4-year public institutions; the regional campuses were originally classified as 4-year public universities.

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Indiana Postsecondary Education Headcount Enrollment Projections

Year	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total Undergraduate	Other	Graduate	Professional	Grand Total
1977	57,187	40,604	32,051	31,092	160,934	7,316	35,700	4,624	208,574
1978	56,934	40,472	31,013	31,600	160,019	7,187	38,669	4,665	210,539
1979	56,449	40,287	30,892	30,588	158,216	7,030	39,293	4,703	209,242
1980	54,463	39,934	30,741	30,485	155,623	6,853	38,066	4,731	205,273
1981	53,358	38,530	30,477	30,334	152,699	6,664	37,970	4,770	202,103
1982	52,631	37,746	29,392	30,060	149,829	6,491	37,827	4,809	198,956
1983	48,531	37,227	28,781	29,001	143,540	6,178	37,538	4,849	192,105
1984	47,139	34,353	28,372	28,405	138,269	5,912	36,270	4,889	185,340
1985	45,926	33,357	26,154	27,998	133,435	5,664	35,562	4,889	179,550
1986	44,690	32,499	25,378	25,821	128,388	5,413	35,104	4,889	173,794
1987	45,574	31,624	24,708	25,084	126,970	5,312	32,425	4,889	169,596
1988	48,025	32,229	24,027	24,411	128,692	5,336	31,527	4,889	170,444
1989	45,954	33,926	24,473	23,746	128,099	5,276	30,757	4,889	169,021
1990	41,732	32,471	25,749	24,193	124,195	5,092	19,971	4,889	164,147

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

INDIANA

Commission for Higher Education
 143 West Market Street
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
 Van P. Smith, Acting Commissioner for Higher Education¹

Legislative activity affecting postsecondary education during the 1977 session focused on the appropriations issues for the 1977-79 biennium. Considerable debate occurred on student fee increases within the context of the appropriate student financial contribution to the overall educational costs. The Commission for Higher Education recommended a budget to the legislature based on about a 7 percent increase in overall student fees each year of the biennium. The appropriations bill for postsecondary education essentially incorporated this recommended fee increase. Out-of-state student fee increases ranged from 2 to 3 times the change in the in-state student increase.

A statute dealing with higher education capital projects was enacted. Basically the statute requires General Assembly approval of all construction projects costing more than \$250,000 and all purchase or lease purchase projects of more than \$150,000 that are to be paid by state appropriated dollars or bond sales, the annual debt service costs of which are to be covered by dedicated student fees. Furthermore, all construction projects of a cost greater than \$90,000 and all purchase or lease purchase projects costing more than \$50,000 must be reviewed by the commission and approved by the governor upon recommendation of the budget agency. Also, the limit for commission review of repair and rehabilitation projects was raised from \$50,000 to \$250,000 and all outstanding but unused residence hall or performance building bonding authorizations were cancelled.

Other notable legislative actions included the creation of a State Student Assistance Authority and a "sunshine" act. The former includes the reestablishment of a guaranteed student loan program while the latter requires that all deliberations and actions of public agencies be conducted in open session.

The commission will be concluding a major study of continuing education with a resulting plan for the coordination of institutional related activities. Another major undertaking has been a cost study involving both public and independent sectors. One primary objective of the cost study is to develop alternative models for funding postsecondary education.

Appropriations

Tuition Increases

Capital Projects Approval

Student Aid
"Sunshine" Law

Continuing Education

Cost Study

¹ George Wetherby has been appointed Commissioner for Higher Education

Source: Nancy M. Berve, "Annual Reports From the States," *Higher Education in the States*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977.

MICHIGAN

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Education, established in 1963, serves as a constitutional coordinating agency for postsecondary education and is the single agency for all public education including vocational and adult education. The board is composed of 10 members serving eight-year terms of office, with 8 members elected by the public and 2 serving in an ex officio capacity. The board has constitutional authority for planning and coordination for public senior, junior and vocational-technical institutions and as a matter of policy undertakes budget review and makes budget recommendations and approves programs for public senior and junior institutions. The extent of the board's authority for program approval was recently affirmed as advisory in nature by the Michigan Supreme Court in relation to the constitutional autonomy of the University of Michigan and Michigan State and Wayne State Universities.

The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. The State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges is a constitutional advisory body to the State Board of Education. The Higher Education Facilities Commission serves as the authority to provide for tax exempt loans to independent nonprofit colleges for facilities acquisition, construction or remodeling.

Institutional Governing Boards

Institutional governing boards within the state include: (1) 10 boards of control or trustees of four-year public colleges and universities, each responsible for a single institution; (2) the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, a constitutional board, governing the University of Michigan and its 2 branches; and (3) the Board of Governors of Wayne State University and the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, both constitutional boards each responsible for a single public senior institution.

Master Planning

A complete inventory of all academic programs at state colleges and universities, community colleges and nonpublic institutions was completed in 1975. A state plan for higher education was approved in 1969 and is currently being reviewed for possible revision.

1202 Commission

The governor has designated the State Board of Education as the 1202 commission for the state.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority, part of the Michigan Department of Education, serves as the state student assistance agency and Michigan participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. The board approves occupational programs for the 29 public community and junior colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities functions as the state-level organization for 35 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education has licensing and approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions within the state. The board also approves the charters for private degree-granting institutions.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

Although there are no such committees per se, there are articulation efforts sponsored by

organizations and supported by Department of Education staff, such as regional meetings to review application procedures and eligibility requirements for financial aid for high school seniors planning to attend college.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The only statutory advisory committee not noted in the sections above is the State Board for Libraries that serves in an advisory and coordination capacity for all libraries in the state.

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part I: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS^{1,2}

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1975

1975 population estimate	9,157,000
Percent change since 1970	2.8

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1974-75
(in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1975)	6,240
State and local tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	109
Tax revenues/tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	96

III. State and Local Spending, 1974-75

State and local expenditures	Dollars per capita	Related state ranking (high to low)	Dollars per \$1000 personal income	Related state ranking (high to low)
General expenditures (total)	1,190	11	190	25
Elementary and secondary education expenditures	334	10	53	14
Higher education expenditures	124	17	19	24

IV. State and Local Spending on
Higher Education 1974-75

State and local support of higher education institutions (in dollars)	Public	Private
All students	2,067	95
University students	2,762	508
4-year students	1,826	39
2-year students	1,468	12
State student financial aid (in dollars)		
Per student (1975-76)	23	75

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education
1974-75

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	34
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	86
Percent of public first-time enrollments (headcount) per high school graduates	NA
Percent of enrollment (headcount) from out-of-state, 1975-76	
Public institutions	12
Private institutions	24

VI. Institutional Program Mix, 1974-75

Dollar instruction expenditures/ student	Public	Private
University	2,365	1,733
4 year	1,463	1,291
2 year	1,099	719
Dollar research expenditures/ faculty		
University	24,971	2,153
4 year	1,346	416

VII. Faculty Support and Load, 1974-75

Average faculty salaries (in dollars)	Public	Private
University	18,927	15,914
4 year	15,862	13,820
2 year	16,382	11,435
Student/faculty ratio		
University	28/1	25/1
4 year	22/1	25/1
2 year	34/1	36/1

¹ Data sources are listed in Appendix A.² State agency was unable to totally verify the data.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources, 1974-75

	Univer- sity	Public 4 year	2 year	Univer- sity	Private 4 year	2 year
Total E & G expenditures/student (in dollars)	5,376	2,934	2,080	3,582	3,188	1,826
Revenue sources as percent of E & G revenues						
Tuition and fees	21	27	22	67	62	69
Federal	21	7	7	11	5	8
State and local	51	64	70	15	1	1
Private gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income	7	3	1	6	31	23

IX. Student Tuition and Fees, 1975-76

Tuition and fees charges per typical full-time undergraduate (in dollars)	Public		Private
	In-state	Out-of-state	
University	707	2,039	2,350
4 year	601	1,516	1,805
2 year	448	841	1,412

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part II: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS UPDATED BY STATE AGENCY¹

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1976

1976 population estimate	9,176,787
Percent change since 1970	3.4

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1975-76
(in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1976)	6,922
-------------------------------	-------

III. State and Local Spending, 1975-76

State and local expenditures	Dollars	
	Dollars per capita	per \$1000 personal income
General expenditures	1,157	185
Elementary and secondary education expenditures	325	52
Higher education expenditures	121	19

IV. State and Local Spending on Higher Education 1975-76
Actual Appropriations

State and local support of higher education institutions (in dollars)	Public	Private
All students	1,744	349
University and 4-year students	2,046	349
2-year students	1,170	--
State student financial aid (in dollars)		
Per student (1975-76)	29	259

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education 1975-76

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	35.0
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	86.0
Percent of enrollment (headcount) from out-of-state, 1976-77	
Public institutions	9.4
Private institutions	22.0

VI. Institutional Program Mix, 1975-76

<u>Dollar instruction expenditures/ student</u>	Public	Private
University and 4-year	1,693	--
2 year	937	--

VII. Faculty Support and Load, 1975-76

Average faculty salaries* (in dollars)	Public	Private
University and 4 year	18,394	14,266
2 year	17,576	--

* Based on 9-10 month contracts.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources, 1975-76

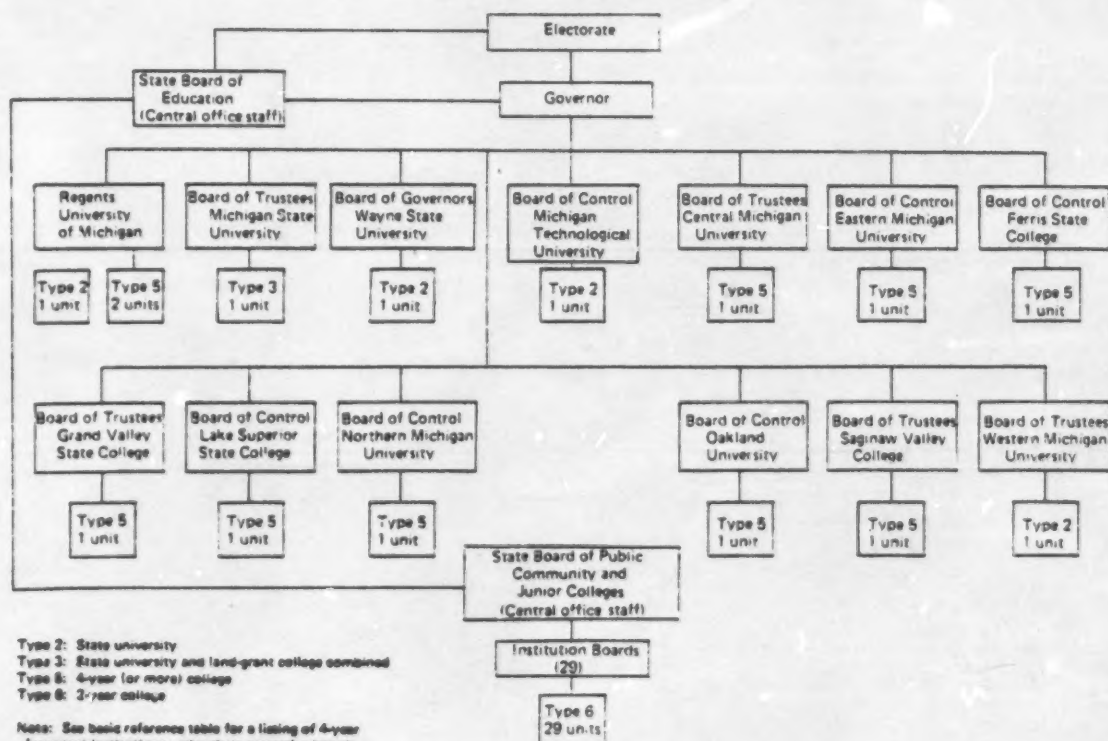
Revenue sources as percent of E & G revenues	Public	
	Univ. & 4 year	2 year
Tuition and fees	23	24
Federal	21	10
State and local	49	62
Private gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income	7	4

¹ State combines university and 4-year data.

IX. Student Tuition and Fees, 1976-77

Tuition and fees charges per typical full-time undergraduate (in dollars)	Public		Private
	In-state	Out-of-state	
University and 4 year	740	--	1,845
2 year	429	688	--

Organization of Michigan Public Higher Education



Source: Michigan Bureau of Higher Education

Michigan Fall 1978-79 Enrollment Projections

	Public	Private
University and 4 year	239,000	61,500
2 year	195,000	--

Source: Michigan Bureau of Higher Education

MICHIGAN

State Department of Education
 P. O. Box 30008
 Lansing, Michigan 48909
 Robert L. Huxol, Associate Superintendent,
 Postsecondary Education

Procedural guidelines for developing a new state plan for postsecondary education were approved by the State Board of Education in November 1976. The new plan will focus on six essential goals: equality of access, educational diversity, freedom of choice, institutional autonomy and academic freedom, effective use of resources and adequate financial support. Until the new state plan is fully formulated and operational, the board will continue to update the planning documents that specifically relate the 1969 state plan for higher education to current planning and coordinating requirements.

New State Plan

In response to specific requests identified by the governor, the State Department of Education staff conducted studies and reported on nursing education, graduate education and formula funding mechanisms. The formula funding concept has gained additional visibility and force through the activity of a task force organized by the legislative fiscal agencies. The governor also called upon the department staff to work with personnel from other Midwestern states to explore the possibility of establishing more systematic interstate and regional approaches for higher education. After a series of preliminary sessions and surveys, the education committee of the Midwestern Legislative Conference determined that a compact was both feasible and potentially beneficial. Proposed legislation has been drafted and sent to each of the 14 state legislatures. To become effective, the compact must be approved by six states by December 31, 1981.

Studies and Reports

Formula Funding

Interstate Compact

The State Board of Education established a task force in November 1976 to study enrollment trends in all segments of higher education in Michigan. The task force is currently constructing alternative models for projecting long-range enrollments and a final report is expected in late 1977.

Enrollment Projections

An additional source of financial aid to students became available under the Higher Education Student Loan Authority (established by statute in 1975), which obtained \$12 million through its initial bond sale in December 1976. The legislature is currently considering authorization for an additional \$15 million to be raised in future bond issues. Another change in financial aid, brought about by legislative amendment, made tuition grants available to part-time students. This grant program has provided financial assistance since 1966 to full-time students enrolled at nonpublic nonprofit higher education institutions. Efforts were continued to reduce the number of forms required from institutions by state agencies. State board review of new academic programs at state-supported baccalaureate institutions was accomplished by nominal expansion of data on the existing budget request form required by the Department of Management and Budget. The result was not only greater efficiency, but also greater effectiveness through the coordinated manner of presenting budgetary and educational considerations relating to new academic program requests to the legislature.

Student Aid

Reduction of Forms

Source: Nancy M. Berve, "Annual Reports From the States," *Higher Education in the States*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977.

OHIO

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Ohio Board of Regents, established in 1963, serves as the statutory coordinating agency in the state. The board consists of 11 members serving nine-year terms of office, with 9 members representing the general public and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and 2 members (chairperson of house and senate education committees) serving in an ex officio capacity. The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination for private institutions and public senior, junior and technical institutions. In addition, the board as the designated 1202 agency also considers proprietary institutions in planning. The board has statutory responsibility to review institutional budgets, review and make recommendations for a consolidated budget and approve programs for public senior and state junior colleges. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

The statutory institutional governing boards in the state are as follows: the Boards of Trustees of Bowling Green State University, the University of Akron and Wright State University, each governing 1 public junior and 1 senior college; the Boards of Trustees of Central State University, Cleveland State University, the University of Toledo and Youngstown State University, each governing a single senior public institution; the Boards of Trustees of Ohio University and Ohio State University each responsible for 1 senior institution and 5 public junior institutions; the Board of Trustees of Kent State University with 7 public junior institutions and a single public senior institution; the Board of Trustees of Miami University with 2 public junior institutions and a single public senior institution; and the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati, which also governs 2 public junior colleges. There are 5 community colleges governed by individual county boards, 17 technical institutes governed by boards rep-

resenting local school taxing districts and 3 state general and technical colleges with appointed boards of trustees. The Medical College of Ohio at Toledo is an independent institution with a separate governing board. There also has been created by statute the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine with a 9-member board of trustees consisting of the presidents of the 3 participating universities, a member from each board of the participating institutions and a person appointed by each university board.

Master Planning

Data and recommendations were collected from several groups within and outside the higher education system for preparation of Ohio's third higher education master plan, which was published in the fall of 1976. The 1976 master plan incorporated the findings and recommendations of major studies authorized by the Board of Regents including the report of an ad hoc committee studying student financial aid problems; the graduate program policy advisory committee's survey of graduate education, a study of veterinary medical needs and the recommendations of the advisory committee on service to physically handicapped students calling for improving access of physically handicapped persons to higher education in Ohio. The regents published a policy statement on private higher education in the state to review state assistance to private nonprofit institutions. A number of policy guidelines to be followed by the board concerning access, quality planning and student aid for private institutions were adopted. Publication of the third master plan is scheduled in 1976-77.

1202 Commission

The Board of Regents has been designated by the governor as the state 1202 commission. The membership of the board was not augmented when it became a 1202 commission. The board has appointed a 15-member advisory committee representing postsecondary education to assist it in this role.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Regents' student assistance office serves as the state student assistance agency and

Ohio participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program administered by the Student Loan Commission.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio serves as the organization for 42 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Regents has approval and licensing authority for the state's private degree-granting

institutions. The Department of Education approves vocational-technical schools and proprietary schools are approved by the Board of School and College Registration.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Vocational Education Advisory Committee provides coordination between secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs - Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Ohio College Association is the statewide organization representing both public and private institutions.

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Part I: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS^{1,2}

I. State Population Size and Trends, 1975

1975 population estimate	10,759,000
Percent change since 1970	0.6

II. State and Local Financial Base, 1974-75
(in dollars)

Personal income/capita (1975)	5,883
State and local tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	102
Tax revenues/tax capacity (U.S. average 100) 1974	68

III. State and Local Spending, 1974-75

State and local expenditures	Dollars per capita	Related state ranking (high to low)	Dollars per \$1000 personal income	Related state ranking (high to low)
General expenditures (total)	894	39	152	50
Elementary and secondary education expenditures	250	37	42	49
Higher education expenditures	91	35	15	41

IV. State and Local Spending on
Higher Education 1974-75

State and local support of higher education institutions (in dollars)	Public	Private
All students	1,634	84
University students	1,649	727
4-year students	1,726	21
2-year students	1,476	7
State student financial aid (in dollars)		
Per student (1975-76)	50	104

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education
1974-75

Percent of public student enrollment (headcount) per 18-24 population	23
Percent of public student enrollment (FTE) per total enrollment	74
Percent of public first-time enrollments (headcount) per high school graduates	34
Percent of enrollment (headcount) from out-of-state, 1975-76	
Public institutions	8
Private institutions	35

VI. Institutional Program Mix, 1974-75

Dollar instruction expenditures/ student	Public	Private
University	1,729	3,836
4 year	1,450	1,285
2 year	1,034	625
Dollar research expenditures/ faculty		
University	6,657	37,541
4 year	1,567	2,411

VII. Faculty Support and Load, 1974-75

Average faculty salaries (in dollars)	Public	Private
University	16,037	17,118
4 year	15,171	13,827
2 year	13,294	7,843
Student/faculty ratio		
University	25/1	15/1
4 year	25/1	19/1
2 year	30/1	141/1

¹Data sources are listed in Appendix A.²The state agency generally felt the data presented were within acceptable ranges and did not precisely verify the data.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources, 1974-75

	Univer- sity	Public		Univer- sity	Private	
		4 year	2 year		4 year	2 year
Total E & G expenditures/student ¹ (in dollars)	3,372	3,003	2,001	10,098	3,122	1,318
Revenue sources as percent of E & G revenues						
Tuition and fees	31	31	25	27	69	90
Federal	13	10	7	37	10	0
State and local	50	57	67	7	1	1
Private gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income	6	2	1	28	20	9

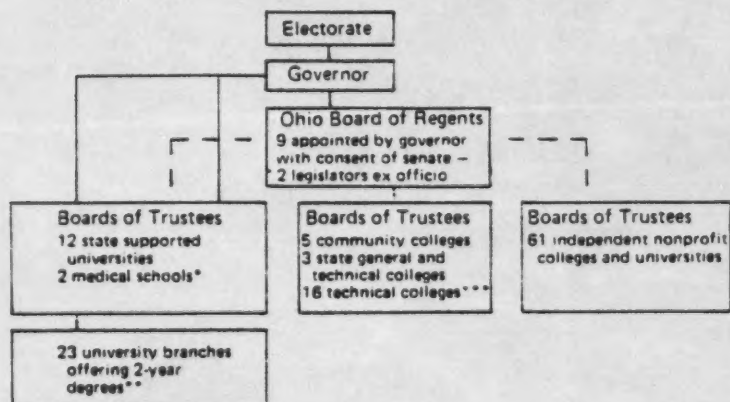
IX. Student Tuition and Fees, 1975-76

Tuition and fees charges per typical full-time undergraduate (in dollars)	Public		Private
	In-state	Out-of-state	
University	741	1,688	3,000
4 year	685	1,414	2,122
2 year	520	1,069	1,312

¹The \$10,980 private total E & G expenditures per student could not be verified.

Source: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).

Organization of Ohio Public Higher Education



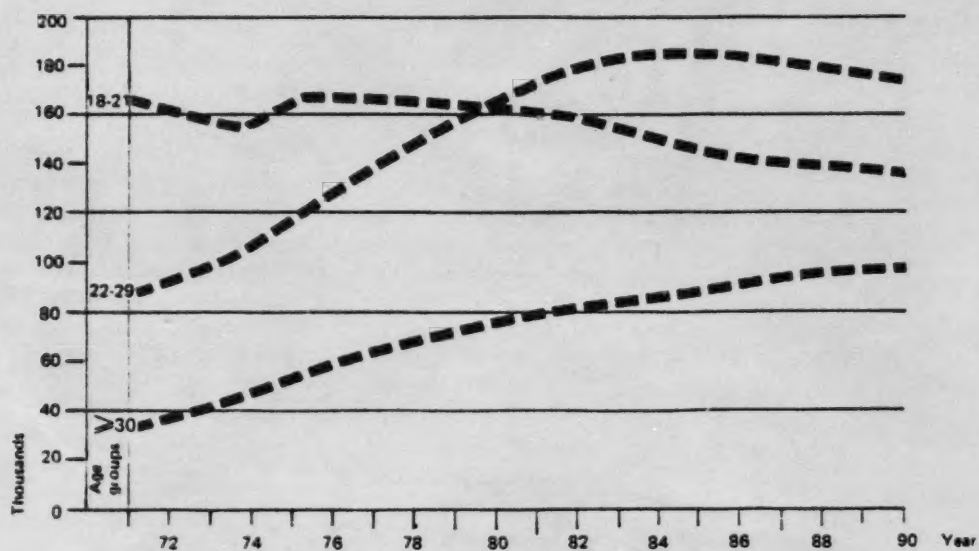
*University of Cincinnati achieved full state supported status 7-1-77; accordingly, it is administered by board of trustees appointed by governor, rather than old board of directors.

**Includes Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster, Ohio (Ohio State University).

***Excludes 4 Urban University Community and Technical Colleges which are colleges within 4 urban universities (Cincinnati, Youngstown, Akron and Toledo) and not separate administrative institutions.

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

Ohio's Public Enrollment by Age Groups



Source: State of Ohio Master Plan, 1976.

OHIO

Board of Regents
State Office Tower, 36th Floor
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
James A. Norton, Chancellor

Master Plan

The master plan for higher education, adopted in 1976, sets the agenda for the major planning and coordinating activities for Ohio postsecondary education. At this time the issues include increasing access to programs, improving program quality, expanding the development of lifelong learning, strengthening graduate education, rationalizing health personnel education, improving public-private cooperation and strengthening the financing of higher education. Implementation of the master plan is the top item on the work program for the Board of Regents. Four thousand copies of the master plan and a like number of the summary were distributed to individuals within postsecondary education, state government, private foundations and business and industry and presentations of the master plan have been made to the faculty senates at most of the universities. Each month, the regents request a report from the universities on a specific issue addressed in the plan and a report on implementation of the plan's recommendations. Advisory groups have been established to work on issues that cut across faculty administration and trustee responsibilities.

Lifelong Learning

The advisory council on lifelong learning began its work in January to identify specific program needs. The committee will involve business and community leaders and colleges and university faculties and administration in expanding lifelong learning programs. The task currently under way is the identification of state policies which may have hindered or failed to foster lifelong learning.

Research

The master plan reported that there was no ongoing systematic mechanism to foster research and focus on industrial and economic development needs of the state and recommended establishment of a research advisory committee. Conferences have already been held to identify state research needs and to establish ties between university research personnel and state and municipal government leadership. An interuniversity energy research committee has been established, including public and private institutions. The first request for an inventory of research activities and proposals identified over \$5 million currently funded for research on energy problems and produced 330 new proposals from the university faculty. The committee is beginning an evaluation of these proposals while the regents are working with the legislature to seek funds.

Energy Research

Instructional Services

In its concern for improving the quality of instructional services, the board has continued the chancellor's advisory committee on instructional development. The third round of instructional developer's conferences is under way and the *Critical Readings* series has been updated. Although the foundation grant that supported the program in 1976-77 is terminating, the committee will continue to work with the part-time assistance of a staff member. The first report on faculty leave and development policies of universities and colleges will be presented to the legislature in June. In 1976 the board developed an advisory committee on proprietary education, with representatives from public and private university faculty and administration and representatives of postsecondary proprietary institutions, that focuses on schools that are both accredited and offer the associate degree. Recommendations of the committee will be considered by the regents in September, including: (1) improving articulation

Proprietary Education

between proprietary schools and public institutions, (2) increasing cooperation (including contracts) between the public and proprietary sector, (3) increased demands for maintaining the educational competence of proprietary schools and (4) extension of the student grant program to proprietary students.

In April 1977 the regents adopted a revised rule establishing standards of certifications of authorization to be issued to nonprofit independent institutions seeking to offer degrees in Ohio. The revised rule asserts that both instruction and scholarship are essential for acceptable degree programs and established new levels of resources that must be demonstrated to insure that both instruction and scholarship are sustained. In accordance with a bill passed by the legislature and an executive order from the governor, the board amended the rule dealing with the administration of the licensing of emergency medical technicians-paramedic and the accreditation of emergency medical services training programs in May 1977.

*Private Institutions
Certification*

Paramedic Licensing

Each two-year technical degree program offered by a public institution is reviewed each five years to reexamine the need for it and the experience of placing its graduates. The first reviews were begun in 1976 and will be completed on a regular five-year cycle. Most programs were continued, although some programs were placed in an inactive category. The record of most technical programs offered well warranted their continuation. The board agreed that it would consider proposals for new doctoral programs only after an institution has submitted its procedures for systematically reviewing its graduate programs. The master plan calls for expanding this program review to undergraduate programs.

Program Review

This year the legislature authorized the Board of Regents to negotiate interstate reciprocity agreements for reciprocal tuition and student aid programs with states contiguous to Ohio. The board is initiating discussions with adjoining states. In 1976-77, the board awarded over 54,000 grants totaling more than \$25 million to students attending Ohio private and public colleges and universities through its instructional grants program. The legislature provided that students in accredited diploma nursing schools would be eligible for grants in 1977-78. The General Assembly also provided funds for initiating a merit scholarship program that will provide 1,000 awards of \$1,000 each.

Reciprocity

Student Aid

In March 1977, the board was authorized to contract for representation in Washington to supplement activities of the colleges and universities and to represent the interests of higher education across the state. The Board of Regents recommended a tight budget of \$133 million for capital outlay in the coming biennium — \$8 million would go to assess the potential for conservation of energy and to begin retrofitting university buildings and \$3 million was provided for eliminating physical barriers for the handicapped.

Washington Office

Capital Outlay

Source: Nancy M. Berve, "Annual Reports From the States," *Higher Education in the States*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977.

APPENDIX A

Selected State Statistics Data Sources and Related References (State Profiles Handbook)

I. State Population, Size and Trends

Population — 1970 and 1975

Source: Current population reports, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, Series P-26, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402).

These figures have been included in these state profiles to provide some measure of the relative size differences among the states as well as the extent to which this base is growing or contracting.

II. State and Local Financial Base

Personal Income — 1975

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Volume 56, April, 1976.

This measure is included to provide one indication of the relative wealth of the states.

State and Local Tax Capacity—1974

Source: Quindry, Kenneth E. and Mary G. Currence, *State and Local Revenue Potential 1974*, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia, 1976.

Potential tax yield at the average rate (from Table 1, p. 52) was first divided by 1974 population given in the same table. The resulting figure was divided by the potential tax yield per population for the U.S. as a whole and multiplied by 100 to obtain an index figure. The resulting figure permits a comparison in index terms (U.S. rate = 100) of an individual state's tax potential to the U.S. average. Thus a value greater than 100 indicates a greater than average tax capacity and one below 100 shows the reverse. The measure is intended to reflect the relative capacities of state and local governments to raise monies to support public programs.

Tax Revenues—1974

Source: Quindry, Kenneth E. and Mary G. Currence, *State and Local Revenue Potential 1974*, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia, 1976.

State and local general sales and gross receipts tax revenues was taken from Table 1, p. 52. This amount was divided by the potential tax yield on tax capacity figure for 1974 from the same table. This figure was then divided by the same value for the U.S. in total and multiplied by 100 to obtain an indexed figure (U.S. = 100). The resulting value (tax revenues/tax capacity) is intended to measure the relative extent to which states have actually utilized their capacities to raise taxes.

III. State and Local Spending

State and Local Expenditures—1974-75

Source: Governmental Finances in 1974-75, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,

Government Finance 1975, No. 5, September, 1976. (U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C.). Table 18, for total expenditures; education: local schools total; and education: institutions of higher education.

It should be noted that these expenditures include both capital and operating outlays. This is in contrast to the postsecondary support data in Table IV which represents only operating expenditures. These figures on governmental expenditures have been included to provide some relative measure of the overall level of state and local expenditures as well as their differing distribution to education.

IV. State and Local Spending on Higher Education

State and Local Support of Institutions by Type of Institution

Source: Tapes furnished by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), HEGIS Series, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1975."

Includes state and local governmental appropriations as well as state and local grants and contracts (for such purposes as state funded research, agricultural experiment stations, and cooperative extension programs). Referencing the HEGIS survey form, this includes in Part A, the sum of lines 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Student Enrollments

Source: Tapes furnished by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), HEGIS Series, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment." The full-time equivalent (FTE) count is used and is intended to represent enrollments for the 1974-75 academic year. Because fall enrollments may not be representative of full-year enrollments and because enrollment counting procedures differ among institutions and states, readers are cautioned in the relative interpretations they may make.

State Student Financial Aid

Source: Joseph D. Boyd, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, 7th Annual Survey, 1975-76 Academic Year, Deerfield, Illinois.

These numbers are for undergraduate need-based grant programs and do not encompass non-need based grants such as academic or athletic scholarships, graduate aid, student tuition and fee waivers, work-study, loans, or other forms of financial assistance. Overall financial aid may be underestimated in these numbers.

The numbers in Table IV are intended to measure the overall support by state and local sources to postsecondary education, both to institutions and to students.

V. Student Demand for Public Higher Education 1974-75

Public Student Enrollment Per 18-24 Population

Source: Tapes furnished by the National Center for

Education Statistics (NCES), HEGIS Survey Series, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment," line 10, the sum of columns 1, 2, 3 and 4. Represents the headcount (not FTE) of students enrolled in public postsecondary institutions divided by the numbers of persons 18-24 years of age in that state. The count of individuals 18-24 is taken from U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Washington, D.C. GPO.

This measure is provided as a relative indication of the size of public enrollments as compared with the number of persons in the population of traditional college-going age.

Public Student Enrollment (FTE) Per Total Enrollment

Source: Tapes furnished by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), HEGIS Survey Series, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment." FTE enrollment at public postsecondary institutions is divided by total FTE enrollment at all institutions (public and private).

The proportion represents a relative measure of the extent to which postsecondary education is public or private in the state.

Public First-Time Enrollments Per High School Graduates

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES, based on the HEGIS Survey Series, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment." The sum of line 1, column 5 and line 2, column 5 are the source for headcount enrollment of first-time students at public institutions. The number of high school graduates was also obtained from NCES, based on a survey, "1974 Fall Statistics of Public Schools," and represents the headcount number of high school graduates from public schools for the 1974-75 academic year.

This measure does not reflect first-time enrollments directly from high school since first-time enrollments can and often do include individuals who have not proceeded directly from high school to college. This measure does however provide some indication of the size of first-time enrollments in comparison to the number of persons graduating from high school in the state.

Proportion of Enrollment from Out of State (1975-76)

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES, based on the HEGIS Survey, "Residence and Migration of College Students Fall 1975." It represents the headcount enrollment of students from areas outside the state (including foreign countries) divided by total headcount enrollment.

This measure is provided as an indication of the extent to which postsecondary education serves individuals within the state as well as the relative attractiveness of the postsecondary system to students from other areas.

VI. Institutional Program Mix

Instruction Expenditure Per Student

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES, HEGIS Series, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1975," Part B, line 1. FTE enrollment data are from the HEGIS Survey, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollments."

Instructional expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separate-

ly budgeted should be included in this classification. Includes expenditures for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). This category includes the following: general academic; occupational and vocational instruction; special session instruction; community education; preparatory and adult basic education; and remedial and tutorial instruction. These expenditures are divided by FTE student enrollments.

Research Expenditures Per Faculty

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES based on their HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1975," Part B, line 2. Faculty counts were obtained from NCES in tape form, based on a HEGIS survey, "Salaries and Tenure of Full-Time Faculty 1974-75," Part A, line 7, sum of columns 1 and 4.

The research category includes all funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. Does not include non-research sponsored programs (e.g., training programs). This dollar amount is divided by the headcount of full-time instructional faculty (male and female) in 1974-75 on 9-10 month contracts. Instructional faculty are those staff members who devote one-half or more of their time to the teaching of classroom or laboratory courses. Includes those instructional faculty members who are employed full-time (as defined by the institution) and will be employed at least two semesters, three quarters, or two trimesters of the 1974-75 academic year. Part-time faculty, faculty that are not "instructional" faculty, and faculty on 11-12 month contracts are not included.

VII. Faculty Support and Load

Average Faculty Salary

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES based on their HEGIS Survey, "Salaries and Tenure of Full-Time Faculty 1974-75," Part A, columns 2 and 5. Mean salary is reported for instructional faculty on 9-10 month salary contracts. Part-time faculty, and those on 11-12 contracts, are not included.

Certain instructional faculty are not included in these counts for confidentiality reasons (i.e., small numbers of individuals in particular cells). However, the overall count of faculty was adjusted to account for missing salary data.

Student Per Faculty Ratio

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES, based on their survey, "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment," are the source of the FTE enrollment counts used here. Other tapes from NCES were used to obtain a headcount of faculty, "Salaries and Tenure of Full-Time Faculty 1974-75."

Only full-time faculty on 9-10 month appointments were included. Part-time staff or those on 11-12 month appointments were not included. As a result, these ratios may underestimate the actual amount of faculty resources available.

VIII. Diversity of Funding Sources

Total Educational and General Expenditures Per FTE Student

Source: NCES tapes, based on their survey, "Finan-

cial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education 1974-75," Part B, sum of lines 1-4 and from NCES tapes of data from "1974 Opening Fall Enrollment" survey.

Educational and general expenditures include current funds expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships.

Revenue Sources as a Percent of Educational and General Revenues

Source: NCES tapes of data from a survey of "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education 1974-75," Part A, sum of lines 1-14.

Educational and general revenues is defined to include current funds revenues from tuition and fees, government appropriations, government grants and contracts, private gifts, grants and contracts, and endowment income.

Each revenue source is divided by total educational and general revenues.

% tuition - Part A, line 1

% federal - Part A, lines 2, 3, and 6

% state and local - Part A, lines 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10

% private gifts and endowment - Part A, lines 11, 12, 13, and 14.

IX. Student Share of Instructional Expenditures

Tuition and Fee Charges for Typical Full-Time Undergraduates

Source: Tapes furnished by NCES-HEGIS Surveys, "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities 1975-76."

Footnotes

All data included in the *Second Edition of the State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook* has been verified by individual states and changed as appropriate with the exception of 1) state and local tax capacity (1974) and 2) tax revenues/tax capacity (1974). A few states were unable to totally verify the data; thus a footnote to that effect has been noted on the data formats of that state. Additionally, a few states felt they needed to add explanatory information about reported data.

APPENDIX B State Comparison

	State population 1975 estimate (in thousands)	Percent of population change since 1970	Total enrollment in institutions (1975)	Per capita income (1975) (in dollars)
Illinois	11,145	0.0	577,556	6,750
Indiana	5,311	1.9	213,226	5,587
Michigan	9,157	2.8	495,490	6,240
Ohio	10,759	0.6	435,532	5,883

Sources: Columns 1, 2 and 4: *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, 1977 Edition*, ECS, NCHEMS and SHEEO (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1977).
Column 3: *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Dec. 15, 1975.

Education Commission of the States

The Education Commission of the States is a nonprofit organization formed by interstate compact in 1966. Forty-six states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are now members. Its goal is to further a working relationship among governors, state legislators and educators for the improvement of education. The commission offices are located at 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

It is the policy of the Education Commission of the States to take affirmative action to prevent discrimination in its policies, programs and employment practices.